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EXAMINER
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OUELLETTE, JONATHAN P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3629	

DATE MAILED: 06/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/708,890

Applicant(s)

BERTRAM ET AL.

Examiner

Jonathan Ouellette

Art Unit

3629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2005 and 24 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 18-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. 20050303.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Request for Continued Examination*

1. The Request filed on 3/10/2005 for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/708,890 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

### *Response to Amendment*

2. Claims 18-81 are currently pending in application 09/708,890.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claims 19 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**
5. Claim 19 recites the limitation "targeted advertising" in the computer-implemented method of Claim 18. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
6. Claim 26 recites the limitation " the step of displaying an idle mode screen, a departure mode screen, and a boarding mode screen on the electronic display " in the computer-

implemented method of Claim 18. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

7. The rejection of Claims 48, 52, and 53 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by American Airlines ("American Airlines Unveils New Passenger-Oriented Gate Information Display System at O'Hare International Airport," AA Press Release, April 3, 2000) is withdrawn due to Applicant's Declaration.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
9. The rejection of Claims 18-28, 30-38, 40, 54-69, and 79-81 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over American Airlines in view of Le (US 2001/0032121 A1) is withdrawn due to Applicant's Declaration.
10. The rejection of Claims 29 and 39 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over American Airlines in view of Le, and further in view of Northwest Airlines (www.nwa.com, "Northwest Airlines E-Service Centers Make Holiday Travel Easier at

Hartsfield International,” Press Release, 12/23/99) is withdrawn due to Applicant’s Declaration.

11. The rejection of Claims 41-47 and 76-78 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over American Airlines in view of Northwest Airlines, and further in view of Ross (WO 9527949 A1) is withdrawn due to Applicant’s Declaration.
12. The rejection of Claims 49-51 and 70-72 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over American Airlines is withdrawn due to Applicant’s Declaration.
13. The rejection of Claims 73-75 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over American Airlines in view of Northwest Airlines is withdrawn due to Applicant’s Declaration.
14. **Claims 18, 20, 28-32, 38-43, 45-50, 52-56, 62-63, 65-67, 69-70, and 72-79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle (US 6,127,917) in view of Flint (Flint, Perry, “Being last is not always the worst thing,” Air Transport World, v36n9, PP:68-69, September 1999).**
15. As per **independent Claims 18, 31, 54, 66, and 79**, Tuttle discloses a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific boarding information to passengers preparing to board for a departure comprising the steps of: transmitting [receiving] the passenger-specific boarding information to a processing system; and displaying, without interaction between the passengers and the processing system, the passenger-specific boarding information on an electronic display coupled to the processing system (C17 L58-67, C18 L1-25, communicates custom travel information).

16. Tuttle fails to expressly disclose wherein the passenger-specific boarding information comprises *one of* passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, passenger connection information, passenger-specific advertising.
17. Flint discloses a flight information system, which contains passenger specific boarding information such as: passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, and passenger connection information (pg.2).
18. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included wherein the passenger-specific boarding information comprises *one of* passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, and/or passenger connection information, as disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by incorporating a large selection of passenger information.
19. As per Claims 20, 32, 55, and 67, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the electronic display is proximate to a departure gate (Flint: pg.2, gate agent display).
20. As per Claims 28 and 38, while Tuttle and Flint disclose confirming the passenger's identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers)
21. Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose clearing one of the passengers assigned a standby status to board; prompting the cleared passenger to board by displaying a prompt on the electronic display.

22. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger standby information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
23. As per Claims 29 and 39, while Tuttle and Flint disclose confirming the passenger's identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers).
24. Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose approving an upgrade of one of the passengers; prompting the upgrade passenger to board by displaying the upgrade approval on the electronic display.
25. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger upgrade information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
26. As per Claims 30, 40, and 69, Tuttle and Flint disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps (Tuttle: Fig.2, C17 L60-67, C18 L1-25).

27. As per Claim 56, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the remote computing system is coupled to a plurality of electronic displays (Tuttle: Fig. 1, C17 L60-66, monitors).
28. As per Claim 62, Tuttle and Flint disclose a scanning device coupled to the remote computing system, the scanning device operable for collecting identifying data from a passenger (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers).
29. As per Claim 63, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the scanning device is further operable for displaying the passenger's seating information (Flint: pg.2).
30. As per Claim 65, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the scanning device provides the identifying data to the remote computing system for confirming that the passenger is permitted to board (Flint: pg.2 – data verification process inherent to gate-reader technology).
31. As per **independent Claims 41 and 76**, Tuttle discloses a computer-implemented method for providing passenger information to passengers preparing to board comprising the steps of: receiving the information for one of the passengers at a computing system (C18 L5-8, access reservation system); in response to a signal indicating a designated time prior to departure from the terminal (C16 L37-55), displaying, without interaction between the passenger and the computing system, the passenger's information on an electronic display coupled to the computing system (C17 L58-67, C18 L1-16, communicates custom travel information), the passenger's information comprising a readily recognizable identifier for the passenger and corresponding flight information (Fig.3, C18 L17-25).
32. Tuttle fails to expressly disclose providing passenger seating information to passengers.



33. Flint discloses a flight information system, which contains passenger specific boarding information such as: passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, and passenger connection information (pg.2).
34. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included providing passenger seating information to passengers, as disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by incorporating a large selection of passenger information.
35. As per Claim 42, Tuttle and Flint disclose, upon attempting to board, reading the passenger's identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the computing system; and using the passenger's identity to confirm that the passenger is permitted to board (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers).
36. As per Claim 43, Tuttle and Flint disclose displaying the passenger's seating information at the scanning device (Flint: pg.2-3, electronic seating chart).
37. As per Claims 45 and 77, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose displaying passenger upgrade information on the electronic display.
38. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger upgrade information for passengers (pg.2-3), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by

providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.

39. As per Claim 46, while Tuttle and Flint disclose confirming the passenger's identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers)
40. Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose displaying the upgrade status for the passenger on the electronic display; determining that the passenger's upgrade is approved; displaying the passenger's upgraded seating information on the electronic display.
41. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger upgrade information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
42. As per Claims 47 and 78, Tuttle and Flint disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps recited in Claim 41 (Tuttle: Fig.2, C17 L60-67, C18 L1-25).
43. As per **independent Claim 48**, Tuttle discloses a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers in a terminal comprising the steps of: receiving the passenger-specific information for one of the passengers at a computing device (C18 L5-8, access reservation system); and displaying, without interaction between the passenger and the computing device, the passenger-specific

information on an electronic display coupled to the computing device (C17 L58-67, C18 L1-25, communicates custom travel information).

44. Although, Tuttle does disclose displaying information selected from a customer/flight information database, Tuttle fails to expressly disclose displaying standby information.

45. Flint discloses a flight information system, which contains passenger specific boarding information such as: passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, and passenger connection information (pg.2).

46. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included wherein the passenger-specific boarding information comprises passenger standby information, as disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by incorporating a large selection of passenger information.

47. As per Claim 49, while Tuttle and Flint disclose confirming the passenger's identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system/computing device (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers; Tuttle: C17 L31-36)

48. Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose determining the standby passenger is approved for boarding; based on the approval for boarding, displaying the standby passenger's seating information on the electronic display coupled to the computing device.

49. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger standby information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
50. As per Claim 50, Tuttle and Flint disclose displaying the standby passenger's seating information at the scanning device (see rejection of Claim 49).
51. As per Claim 52, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose displaying standby availability information on the electronic display.
52. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger standby (standby availability equivalent) information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
53. As per Claim 53, Tuttle and Flint disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps recited in Claim 48 (Tuttle: Fig.2, C17 L60-67, C18 L1-25).
54. As per **independent Claim 70**, Tuttle discloses a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific boarding information to passengers preparing to board for a departure comprising the steps of: transmitting the passenger-specific boarding

information to a processing system (C18 L5-8, access reservation system), wherein the passenger-specific boarding information comprises passenger information; displaying, without interaction between the passengers and the processing system, the passenger-specific boarding information on an electronic display coupled to the processing system (C17 L58-67, C18 L1-16, communicates custom travel information).

55. Tuttle fails to expressly disclose clearing one of the passengers assigned a standby status to board; and prompting the cleared passenger to board by displaying a prompt on the electronic display.
56. However, Flint teaches displaying/managing passenger standby information for passengers (pg.2), and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to display the information incorporated in the system described by Tuttle, for the advantage of increasing the effectiveness/efficiency of the system by providing customers with all necessary and essential information prior to boarding the airplane.
57. Furthermore, while Tuttle does disclose using a magnetic strip to identify a passenger at the boarding gate (C17 L31-36), Tuttle fails to expressly disclose confirming the cleared passengers identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system.
58. However, Flint discloses confirming the cleared passengers identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers).

59. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included confirming the cleared passengers identity by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system, as disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by incorporating passenger identification techniques to ensure correct/helpful information.
60. As per Claim 72, Tuttle and Flint disclose having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps previously recited (Tuttle: Fig.2, C17 L60-67, C18 L1-25).
61. As per **independent Claim 73**, Tuttle discloses a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for departure comprising the steps of: receiving the passenger-specific information at a processing system (C18 L5-8, access reservation system); displaying, without the interaction between the passenger and the processing system, the passenger-specific information on an electronic display coupled to the processing system (C17 L58-67, C18 L1-16, communicates custom travel information).
62. Tuttle fails to expressly disclose displaying passenger upgrade information, approving an upgrade of one of the passengers, and prompting the upgrade passenger to board by displaying the upgrade approval on the electronic display.

63. Flint discloses a flight information system, which contains passenger specific boarding information such as: passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, and passenger connection information (pg.2).

64. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included displaying passenger upgrade information, approving an upgrade of one of the passengers, and prompting the upgrade passenger to board by displaying the upgrade approval on the electronic display, as disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by incorporating a large selection of passenger information.

65. As per Claim 74, Tuttle and Flint disclose confirming the upgrade passenger's identity upon attempting to board by scanning a unique identifier for the passenger with a scanning device coupled to the processing system (Flint: pg.2, barcode-scanning gate readers; see rejection of claim 73).

66. As per Claim 75, Tuttle and Flint disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performed the steps previously recited (Tuttle: Fig.2, C17 L60-67, C18 L1-25).

**67. Claims 21-25, 27, 33-36, 44, 51, 57-61, 64, 68, 71, and 80-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle in view of Flint, and further in view of Official Notice.**

68. As per Claim 21, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose projecting an idle mode screen, comprising general flight information, on the electronic display prior to transmission of the passenger-specific boarding information.
69. However, Tuttle does disclose maintaining a record of reservation/ticket purchases and departure times and only displaying passenger information if the departure time is in the correct range (C16 L1-41). Tuttle also discloses display operation mode changes related to electronic technology, in this instance a "sleep mode" for the communication tag in order to conserve power (C6 L60-65). Tuttle discloses displaying both departure and boarding information (C18 L5-16)
70. Finally Official Notice is given that electronic screen transitions (to include idle mode and various information screens) was well known technology at the time the invention was made, and commonly used for screen saving purposes, power management, information updates/changes, and idle indicators for public information terminals, ATM machines, etc.
71. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated screen transition technology in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by constantly maintaining information of interest displayed for all possible viewers.



72. As per Claims 22, 33, 58, 68, and 81, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the step of displaying the passenger-specific boarding information comprises a transition from an idle mode screen to departure mode screen (screen transition) in response to a first trigger event (departure time), the departure mode screen comprising *one of* passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, passenger connection information, and passenger-specific advertising (See rejection of Claim 21 and independent Claims 18, 31, 54, 66, and 79).
73. As per Claims 23, 34, and 59, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the first trigger event is a designated time before departure (See rejection of Claim 21 and independent Claims 18, 31, 54, 66, and 79).
74. As per Claims 24, 35, and 60, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the step of displaying the passenger-specific boarding information comprises a transition from a departure mode screen to a boarding mode screen in response to a second trigger event, the boarding mode screen comprising *one of* passenger seating information, passenger standby status, passenger upgrade status, passenger connection information, and passenger-specific advertising (See rejection of Claim 21 and independent Claims 18, 31, 54, 66, and 79).
75. As per Claims 25, 36, and 61, Tuttle and Flint disclose wherein the second trigger event is a designated before departure (See rejection of Claim 21 and independent Claims 18, 31, 54, 66, and 79).
76. As per Claim 27, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose wherein a departure mode screen and a boarding mode screen are displayed in association with the passenger-specific boarding information.

77. However, Tuttle does disclose maintaining a record of reservation/ticket purchases and departure times and only displaying passenger information if the departure time is in the correct range (C16 L1-41). Tuttle also discloses display operation mode changes related to electronic technology, in this instance a "sleep mode" for the communication tag in order to conserve power (C6 L60-65). Tuttle discloses displaying both departure and boarding information (C18 L5-16)
78. Finally Official Notice is given that electronic screen transitions (to include idle mode and various information screens) was well known technology at the time the invention was made, and commonly used for screen saving purposes, power management, information updates/changes, and idle indicators for public information terminals, ATM machines, etc.
79. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated screen transition technology (to include a transition from a departure mode information screen and a boarding mode information screen) in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by constantly maintaining information of interest displayed for all possible viewers.
80. As per Claim 44, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose printing a copy of the passenger's seating information for the passenger.

81. However, Flint does disclose gate reader technology to include capturing passenger information (frequent flyer status, seat number) and integrating it with flight arrival and departure database information (pg.2).
82. Furthermore, official notice is given that printing technology was well known at the time the invention was made, to include printing organized information from a database.
83. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included wherein the scanning device is further operable for printing a copy of the passenger's seating information in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase customer service by providing a passenger with a personal hard copy of essential flight information for future use/direction.
84. As per Claim 51, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose printing a copy of the standby passenger's information at the scanning device.
85. However, Flint does disclose gate reader technology to include capturing passenger information (frequent flyer status, seat number, upgrade information, standby information) and integrating it with flight arrival and departure database information (pg.2).
86. Furthermore, official notice is given that printing technology was well known at the time the invention was made, to include printing organized information from a database.
87. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included wherein the scanning device is further operable for

printing a copy of the passenger's seating information in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase customer service by providing a passenger with a personal hard copy of essential flight information for future use/direction.

88. As per Claims 57 and 80, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose wherein the electronic display is further operable for rendering one of an idle mode screen, a departure mode screen, and a boarding mode screen.

89. However, Tuttle does disclose maintaining a record of reservation/ticket purchases and departure times and only displaying passenger information if the departure time is in the correct range (C16 L1-41). Tuttle also discloses display operation mode changes related to electronic technology, in this instance a "sleep mode" for the communication tag in order to conserve power (C6 L60-65). Tuttle discloses displaying both departure and boarding information (C18 L5-16)

90. Finally Official Notice is given that electronic screen transitions (to include idle mode and various information screens) was well known technology at the time the invention was made, and commonly used for screen saving purposes, power management, information updates/changes, and idle indicators for public information terminals, ATM machines, etc.

91. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated screen transition technology in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a

computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by constantly maintaining information of interest displayed for all possible viewers.

92. As per Claim 64, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose wherein the scanning device is further operable for printing a copy of the passenger's seating information.
93. However, Flint does disclose gate reader technology to include capturing passenger information (frequent flyer status, seat number) and integrating it with flight arrival and departure database information (pg.2).
94. Furthermore, official notice is given that printing technology was well known at the time the invention was made, to include printing organized information from a database.
95. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included wherein the scanning device is further operable for printing a copy of the passenger's seating information in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase customer service by providing a passenger with a personal hard copy of essential flight information for future use/direction.
96. As per Claim 71, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose displaying an idle mode screen, comprising general flight information, on the electronic display prior to transmission of the passenger-specific information.

97. However, Tuttle does disclose maintaining a record of reservation/ticket purchases and departure times and only displaying passenger information if the departure time is in the correct range (C16 L1-41). Tuttle also discloses display operation mode changes related to electronic technology, in this instance a "sleep mode" for the communication tag in order to conserve power (C6 L60-65). Tuttle discloses displaying both departure and boarding information (C18 L5-16)
98. Finally Official Notice is given that electronic screen transitions (to include idle mode and various information screens) was well known technology at the time the invention was made, and commonly used for screen saving purposes, power management, information updates/changes, and idle indicators for public information terminals, ATM machines, etc.
99. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated screen transition technology in the system disclosed by Flint in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to increase the effectiveness of the system/method by constantly maintaining information of interest displayed for all possible viewers.
100. **Claims 19 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle in view of Flint, and further in view of Carney (US 2002/0120518 A1).**

101. As per Claims 19 and 37, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose displaying passenger-specific advertising; wherein the targeted advertising is selected based on information about the passenger.

102. Carney teaches displaying passenger targeted advertising (gate destination/arrival) on an overhead screen in an airport environment (Fig.3, Para 33-34, Para 48).

103. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included displaying passenger-specific advertising; wherein the targeted advertising is selected based on information about the passenger, as disclosed by Carney in the system disclosed by Flint, in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to use the stored customer demographic information (reservation information) in order to increase revenue by offering customer specific advertising.

104. **Claim 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tuttle in view of Flint, in view of Official Notice, and further in view of Carney (US 2002/0120518 A1).**

105. As per Claim 26, Tuttle and Flint fail to expressly disclose wherein the step of displaying an idle mode screen, a departure mode screen, and a boarding mode screen on the electronic display comprises a presentation of passenger-specific advertising.

106. However, Carney teaches displaying passenger targeted advertising (gate destination/arrival) on an overhead screen in an airport environment (Fig.3, Para 33-34, Para 48).

107. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated a presentation of passenger-specific advertising in the screen transition technology, as disclosed by Carney, in the system disclosed by official notice, in the system disclosed by Flint, in the system disclosed by Tuttle, for the advantage of providing a computer-implemented method for displaying passenger-specific information to passengers preparing to board for a departure with the ability to use the stored customer demographic information (reservation information) in order to increase revenue by offering customer specific advertising.

***Response to Arguments***

108. Applicant's arguments filed 2/24/05, with respect to Claims 18-81, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

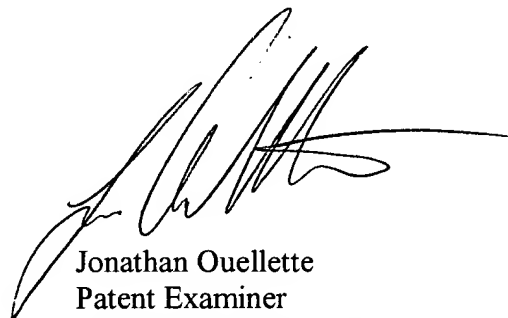
109. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Ouellette whose telephone number is (571) 272-6807. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 8am - 5:00pm.
110. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on (571) 272-6812. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned (703) 872-9306 for all official communications.



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111. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-5484.

June 14, 2005



Jonathan Ouellette  
Patent Examiner  
Technology Center 3600